

Examinee Number

受験番号

Name

氏 名

Read the passage and answer the questions in English.

この部分については、著作権許諾の都合により公開しません。

(Simon Singh and Edzard Ernst, *Trick or Treatment?* CORGI BOOKS)

Question 1: Write four examples of alternative therapies in this passage. Look at the second paragraph and answer the question.

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Question 2: Which alternative therapy has the worst treatment outcome?

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Question 3: What can be used to find out whether therapies work or not? Look at the last paragraph and answer the question.

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Read the following text and choose the most suitable word from the box below to fill in (1) – (10).

You can use each word only one.

The declining (1) rate and super-aging population in Japan is progressing more rapidly than that in other countries. When the long-term care (2) system was enacted in 2000, approximately 900 million people were latter-stage elderly (75 years or older); by 2015, however, their number increased to 1400 million people. The so-called (3) generation will become the latter-stage elderly of 2025 consisting of 21.79 million people (36.57 million aged 65 years or older). These individuals account for 18.1% of the population (30.3% aged 65 years or older) and together are called a (4) society. Therefore, it is clear that the need for medical care and long-term care for the elderly will increase more than ever before. It is also clear that this society will be characterized by numerous deaths. In particular, it is expected that the number of latter-stage elderly will increase rapidly, especially in urban areas, and that the number of elderly households with only a single individual or a couple and with (5) will increase.

Therefore, the hospital-focused view of medical and long-term care insurance, which targets the acute phase, cannot cope with such new situations. In the integrated reform of medical care and long-term care, “even if each citizen needs medical care and long-term care, it is an urgent task to create an environment wherein they will be able to continue living in their own community in which they are accustomed to living, with peace of mind, if possible to the last stage of their lives in that (6) as much as possible”. “2016 version of White Paper Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labor” explains the background of the community-based integrated care system as follows: “due to the change of the disease structure and the aging society, there is a need to shift to ‘medical care that cures supports’ and to continue living with dignity in one’s own community, where people are accustomed to living, through various services such as medical care, long term care, and living support service”. As explained above, there is no superiority or inferiority between medical care and long-term care, and a lack of relation between the two is negated.

While maintaining the existing social security system, the elderly individual’s wishes are respected because of being able to lead an independent daily life and effectively and efficiently use social (7), namely, “medical care, nursing care, care prevention, (8), and support in daily living.” In other words, it is necessary to ensure that these resources are provided in a (9) manner. Accounting for differences in population density and other factors, it is important to establish various services according to the actual conditions of each region and not based on the nationwide system. At the core of this is the community-based integrated care system.; therefore, it is important that the community-based integrated care system is not assumed to be provided as a centralized system of medical and nursing care, rather as a service that respects the (10) of each region.

(Japanese Society and Culture No.4 (2022))

baby-boomers birth community comprehensive dementia housing insurance resources super-aged uniqueness
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(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

(4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____

(7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____

(10) _____

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Read the passage and answer the questions in English.

Monkeypox is a rare but potentially serious disease that is caused by the monkeypox virus. Monkeypox virus is from the same family of viruses as the smallpox virus. It is also less severe and transmissible than smallpox. Monkeypox can spread from infected humans, animals, and materials contaminated with the virus.

Monkeypox virus is characterized by a new, unexplained rash and skin lesions. It is usually found in Central and West Africa and normally does not spread in the United States. However, since May 2022, there has been an outbreak of monkeypox in several countries where the virus is not usually found, including in the United States.

While anyone can develop and spread monkeypox after being exposed to the virus, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that the overall risk to the public remains low.

(Wisconsin Department of Health Services <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/disease/monkeypox.htm>)

1. According to the first paragraph, what causes monkeypox?

2. Write the name of a virus which belongs to the same family of viruses as monkeypox virus. Look at the first paragraph and answer the question.

3. According to the second paragraph, what characterizes monkeypox virus?

4. According to the second paragraph, where is monkeypox virus usually found?

5. What information does the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) give us?